

FBI

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 132

9 July 1982

JAPAN

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for ROK	C 1
Komoto on Japan-EEC Opposition to U.S. Sanctions	C 1
Defense Spending To Increase in Fiscal 83	C 1
Cabinet Approves Watanabe's Budget Levels	C 2
More on Budget Plans	C 2

NORTH KOREA

ROMANIA LIBERA Interview With Kim Il-song [5 Jul]	D 1
---	-----

SOUTH KOREA

N. Korea Troops Fire on S. Korea DMZ Outpost	E 1
New MAC Meeting Procedures Proposed by UNC [KOREA TIMES 9 Jul]	E 1
IECOK Pledges 'All Possible Assistance' to ROK	E 2
HERALD Welcomes IECOK Pledge, Economic Upturn [9 Jul]	E 2

KAMPUCHEA

NATION Details Sihanouk's 8 July Activities [9 Jul]	H 1
Heng Samrin Criticizes Coalition Government	H 2
Hun Sen, Delegation Return From Ho Chi Minh City	H 2
Interview on Conference	H 3
Khieu Samphan Scores SRV Troop Withdrawal [VODK]	H 5
Phnom Penh Hails Indochinese Conference	H 5
GDR Economic Delegation Leaves Phnom Penh	H 7

LAOS

Kayone Message Mentions Le Duan's Hospitalization	I 1
Friendship, Cultural Protocol Signed With USSR	I 1
Briefs: DK Bank Delegation; DPRK Envoy's Press Conference	I 1

THAILAND

Thai Reaction to SRV Kampuchea Proposal	J 1
Foreign Ministry Reaction	J 1
Prasong: Proposal 'Diversion' [NATION REVIEW 9 Jul]	J 2
POST Urges Caution [9 Jul]	J 2
NATION: SRV Feels Pinch [9 Jul]	J 3

VIETNAM

VNA Interviews Nguyen Co Thach on Minister's Meeting	K 1
Lao, PRK Foreign Ministers Leave Ho Chi Minh City	K 2
SRV, Kampuchea Sign Historical Waters Agreement	K 2
Text of Agreement	K 3
NHAN DAN Editorial [9 Jul]	K 4
Pham Van Dong on Military Service Law	K 5

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROK

OW090607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- Six members of the Japan-(South) Korea Parliamentarians' League left for Seoul Friday for two days of talks with South Korean national assemblymen. The talks will focus on an agenda and other details of a joint session of the league and its South Korean counterpart, to be held in Tokyo in September.

The six Diet members, including former Upper House Speaker Ken Yasui, will also pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and President Chon Tu-hwan during their stay in Seoul.

KOMOTO ON JAPAN-EEC OPPOSITION TO U.S. SANCTIONS

OW081059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 8, KYODO -- Japan's top economic policy planner indicated Thursday Japan should join the European Community nations in seeking Washington's policy change in connection with tightened U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, told an association of major Japanese trading firms that Japan "should keep step with the Common Market -- not blindly follow Washington's policy." Komoto made the remark in reply to a request from the Foreign Trade Council that the government cope with the issue from a long-term perspective because the Soviet Union offers potentially large demand.

The remark was understood to mean Japan should follow the lead of the Common Market, which decided at a community summit in late June to urge a change in the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union.

DEFENSE SPENDING TO INCREASE IN FISCAL 83

OW090055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- The government has agreed to increase defense spending for fiscal 1983 by 7.34 percent to yen 2,776 billion (about dollar 10.76 billion), yen 190 billion more than this year, officials said Friday. The agreement was reached after hard bargaining between Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito lasting from Thursday morning through early Friday.

Some yen 2,586 billion (about dollar 10 billion) was budgeted for defense in fiscal 1982 which started last April 1. This was 0.93 percent of the gross national product (GNP) and represented an increase of 7.75 percent from fiscal 1981.

At the meeting, Ito first called for a 9.7 percent or yen 250 billion increase, which Watanabe flatly rejected, officials said. The finance minister offered a 6.9 percent or yen 179 billion boost instead, the officials said. The Defense Agency reduced its request to an 8.42 percent or yen 218 billion increase later before agreeing on the 7.34 percent advance, the officials said.

The boost for defense is notable among major budget items in view of the government's current financial difficulties. The government planned to issue as much as yen 10.44 trillion (about dollar 40.5 billion) worth national bonds for fiscal 1982. The amount was 21 percent of Japan's total spending for the year which stood at yen 49.68 trillion (about dollar 192.5 billion). The cumulative balance of bond issues is estimated to reach about yen 93 trillion (about dollar 360 billion) by the end of March 1983, according to official figures.

In addition, the national treasury has suffered tax revenue shortfalls in a protracted recession. Fiscal 1981 tax revenue fell short by yen 3,334 billion (about dollar 12.9 billion) or 10.3 percent of the original estimate, government figures show. As a result, the government urged agencies and ministries to cut their budgetary requests for fiscal 1983 by a uniform 5 percent. However, defense, foreign aid, energy and technology were major items exempted from cuts.

Despite the increase, the United States, which has pressured Japan to make greater defense efforts, may still be dissatisfied, defense analysts said. This dissatisfaction may surface at a working-level meeting of Japanese and American defense officials scheduled in Hawaii from August 30 through September 1. Washington is expected to urge Tokyo to spend even more, particularly to build up Japan's defense capabilities to protect searoutes of up to 1,000 miles from its coast as promised by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in May 1981, the analysts said.

CABINET APPROVES WATANABE'S BUDGET LEVELS

OW090219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- The government Friday decided on a principle of slashing ministerial fiscal 1983 budget requests by 5 percent from this year's levels. This ceiling, reported by Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, was approved at a Cabinet meeting.

General expenditures were set at yen 33.070 billion (dollar 128.18 billion), up 1.4 percent. Defense spending was increased by 7.346 percent or yen 190 billion (dollar 736.4 million). Special accounts, in which larger sums were allocated from the previous year, were increased by yen 680 billion (dollar 2.64 billion). They included a yen 110 billion (dollar 426.3 million) increase for personnel costs, a yen 240 billion (dollar 930.2 million) rise for annuities and pension for war-bereaved families, a yen 51 billion (dollar 197.7 million) increase for official development assistance (ODA) and a yen 13.5 billion (dollar 523 million) rise for science and technology.

Ministries and government agencies will make their budget requests by August 31.

More on Budget Plans

OW090500 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 9, KYODO -- Japan will hold down its fiscal 1983 government spending to below yen 33.07 trillion (about dollar 128 billion), up only 1.4 percent from fiscal 1982, the government said Friday.

The total, which excludes bond-issuing costs and allocations to local autonomous bodies, is yen 450 billion (about dollar 1.74 billion) higher than yen 32.62 trillion (about dollar 126 billion) in the current fiscal year starting last April. Japan's general-account budget for the next fiscal year is expected to reach at least yen 51 trillion (about dollar 198 billion) because of swelling bond costs.

The government will compile its fiscal 1983 budget in December following talks between the government agencies and the Finance Ministry and between government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party leaders.

Business leaders have already expressed dissatisfaction about the government "ceiling" on budgetary requests. Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association, said a five percent cut is not enough and a 10 percent reduction is necessary. Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations, said the government should be austere against requests for rice price hikes and wage increases for public servants.

ROMANIA LIBERA INTERVIEW WITH KIM IL-SONG

AU081025 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, recently gave an interview in Pyongyang to Mircea Moarcas, deputy editor-in-chief of our newspaper. Follows the text of the interview.

Question: Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what do you think of recent developments in Romanian-Korean relations in the light of the visit recently paid to Pyongyang by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and of the agreements concluded on that occasion?

Answer: We were very pleased to meet again with the esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who recently visited our country for the third time, and who brought with him feelings of profound friendship for the Korean people. Our people received Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with happiness and warmth, as an old friend, and greeted him enthusiastically as a very distinguished guest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recent visit to our country constituted a forceful expression of Korean-Romanian friendship and solidarity, and an event of overwhelming historical importance for the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples toward a superior stage.

In our recent official talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we exchanged views on the further development of Korean-Romanian friendship and cooperation, and on international questions of joint interest. On all the matters discussed our views were identical. Various agreements were concluded between the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Romania during the visit, with a view to consistently developing bilateral relations and promoting the revolution and development in both countries. This constitutes an eloquent expression of the increasingly profound mutual confidence between the Korean and Romanian parties, governments and peoples.

The friendship and solidarity between Korea and Romania constitute a model of revolutionary solidarity between socialist countries, based on sovereignty. The Korean and Romanian peoples are class brothers and great friends, since both oppose imperialism and struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism. Our parties and peoples have long since established ties of lasting friendship based on the principle of independence and full equality. Throughout this period, they have efficiently helped each other and have cooperated closely. Following the conclusion of the 1975 treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest, these relations of friendship and cooperation have been developing extensively in all areas: political, economic and cultural.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania, which are based on revolutionary principles and which have overcome historical difficulties, will increasingly develop and consolidate, in keeping with the two peoples' interests. These relations of friendship and cooperation which are continuously strengthened and developed will greatly contribute to the scope of the revolutionary struggle and to our countries' development, to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and of the international revolutionary forces. In the future, too, the Korean people will increasingly strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Romanian people in the struggle against imperialism and for the final triumph of the cause of socialism and communism, and will resolutely struggle, together with the peoples in socialist countries and to all other nations supporting the cause of independence.

Question: The extensive events devoted to your 70th birthday anniversary served to highlight the great achievements attained by the DPRK, under your direct leadership, in building socialism in your country. Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what do you consider to be the most important experience gained by people's Korea in the course of this vast work?

Answer: Under the correct leadership of the party, our people have attained great successes in the socialist revolution and construction, and amassed valuable experience in the process. The most important of the experiences gained by our people throughout their revolutionary struggle points out that victory and success in all areas can be guaranteed through the adoption of an independent position. In each country the party and the people are the masters of their own revolution. Hence, they must adopt an attitude worthy of revolutionary leaders, and must promote independent stands in all areas. Viewing the promotion of an independent position as one of the essential and decisive issues of the fate of the revolution and of development, our party has always adopted such positions resolutely, ever since it assumed leadership of the revolution. It has independently mapped out its policies, in accordance with the requirements of the Korean revolution and the interests of our people, and resolved all the problems that emerged in the process of revolution and development on the basis of its own convictions and judgment. Both the efforts to educate and change the people, and those aimed at economic and cultural development have been carried out in our own manner.

An independent position means implementation of the *chuche* concept in the areas of ideology, political sovereignty, economic independence and self-defense. Our party has defined those principles as the guiding ideas in our revolution and has resolutely endeavored to give them a concrete shape.

By resolutely promoting the *chuche* ideology and strictly implementing the principles of political sovereignty, economic independence and self-defense, we have spiritually freed the people from all the obsolete ideas that had for a long time been eroding their aspirations to national independence, and have transformed our backward country into a strong socialist state, worthy of respect, politically sovereign, and with an independent and sound national economy and a strong capability for national defense.

Another important experience we had in the course of revolutionary leadership is the realization that the mainspring of the force necessary to accelerate revolutionary and development processes lies in the efficient channelling of the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative genius of the people's masses. The working masses are the engineers of history, directly responsible for the revolution and for development. They possess an inexhaustible force and intelligence, and rich practical experience. Nothing in the world is stronger or wiser than the working masses. In the final analysis, the success of the revolution and of development depends on the mobilization of the inexhaustible force of the masses. Convinced that the fundamental means of successfully completing the revolution and construction work is to optimally mobilize the revolutionary enthusiasm and the creative talents of the masses, our party has promoted the following principle: Solutions to all problems must be based on the force and wisdom of the masses. Whenever great and complex tasks, difficulties and trials emerged in the revolutionary struggle and in the development process, our party was among the people, stimulating their revolutionary enthusiasm, energetically mobilizing and organizing their creative talents. Thus, we were capable of successfully overcoming difficulties and obstacles, of promoting a revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction on all fronts, and of securing our revolution's vigorous progress in the spirit of *chollima*, the battle against time.

Our experience in the process of revolutionary and development leadership also demonstrates that the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- constitute the basic means of conquering the ideological and material fortresses of communism. Essentially, the revolution is a struggle for the independence of the working masses. To fully achieve such an independence, the working masses must be freed from all forms of social domination, subordination and inequality.

As the masses are freed from class domination and enslavement through the revolutionary transformation of an obsolete political and economic system, they can be freed from ideological constraints and from an obsolete political and economic system. They can be freed from ideological constraints and from an obsolete technology and culture through an ideological, technological and cultural revolution. To successfully complete the work of changing man, society and nature, these three revolutions must be efficiently implemented. Consequently, all members of society must be transformed into communist-type people, and the necessary socio-economic conditions must be created for achieving complete independence for the masses. The three revolutions are very important for countries that never went through an industrial revolution, or were colonized or semicolonized by imperialists before proclaiming their independence, and that are now building a new society.

Immediately upon engaging in the building of a new society, our party adopted the pursuit of the three revolutions -- ideological technological and cultural -- as a guidance, and energetically acted along those lines. After the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of a socialist regime in our country, the party defined the three revolutions as the main objective of a socialist society, and resolutely promoted them in all areas.

Giving absolute priority to the ideological revolution and at the same time vigorously promoting the technological and cultural revolutions, our party succeeded in obtaining noteworthy successes in changing man, in technological restructuring and in cultural development, and rapidly advanced our revolution and development. The victories and successes attained by our people in their revolutionary struggle and in construction activities clearly demonstrate the correctness and invincible vitality of the ideology of the three revolutions, and confirm the fact that the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions constitute the basic means of building communism.

On the basis of our achievements and experience to date, we will further preserve our independent position in all areas of the revolution and of development, will further efficiently organize and mobilize the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talents of the masses, and will strictly implement the ideology of the three revolutions: ideological, technological and cultural, with a view to accelerating the final victory of socialism and communism and of our bright future.

Question: The Sixth KWP Congress established a vast program of national development for the 1980's. The motto of this program is confidence in the country's own forces. Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what significance and contents do you ascribe to this national motto for the DPRK's current development stage?

Answer: As you know, the Sixth KWP Congress defined the 10 future objectives of socialist economic development for the 1980's. Throughout all sectors of the national economy we will increase production rapidly, so that in the near future we will produce 100 billion kWh electrical power annually; 120 million tons of coal; 15 million tons of steel; 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals; 20 million tons of cement; 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer; 1.5 billion meters of textiles; 5 million tons of maritime products; and 15 million tons of grain. In the coming 10 years we will reclaim 300,000 zangbo (approximately 300,000 hectares) of saline land. Those are the ten future objectives of socialist economic development that we plan to achieve in the 1980's.

In order to efficiently work to attain those great objectives of socialist economic development for the 1980's it is important to consistently promote the principle of self-reliance. Self-reliance constitutes a revolutionary spirit and a militant working style since, in order to resolve all the problems raised by the revolution and by development, one must rely on one's own capabilities. The working masses must assume responsibility for and resolve all such problems through their own means. Naturally, a certain foreign aid may be invoked in the revolution and for development, but the essential factor is one's own forces.

When you are dependent on others you cannot devise judicious solutions to your own problems. The working masses will only be able to resolutely promote the revolution and development if they remain faithful to the principles of confidence in their own forces.

Self-reliance is the revolutionary principle which our people unremittingly follow in their revolution and development. Assiduously promoting the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism, our people have succeeded in bravely overcoming all difficulties and trials, in progressing with confident strides along the path of victory, in eliminating their centuries-long backwardness and poverty within a short period of time, and in forging an independent and developed socialist national economy. In the past our country was not capable of manufacturing the simplest agricultural tools. Today, it has a forceful and independent socialist national economy capable of producing everything that is necessary for building socialism and for the people's well-being. This is due to the fact that our people have implemented the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. The practice of struggle for building socialism in our country has clearly demonstrated the great vitality of the principle of self-reliance.

Our people are inspired by the desire and unswerving determination to achieve the 10 great future objectives of socialist economic development for the 1980's through their own forces: By firmly promoting the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. The assiduous promotion of the revolutionary principle of self-reliance guarantees a continual upsurge in production and development, it guarantees success in the achievement of the 10 great future objectives of socialist development.

In the struggle to achieve our future objectives we will resolutely promote, as in the past, the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. By firmly implementing this revolutionary principle, we will meet our own requirements -- through research and inventions -- and will honorably achieve the 10 future objectives of socialist economic development through our own forces, our own technology and our own resources.

Question: As is known, the current international situation features very complex aspects. Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what is your view on the efforts currently being made in the world to safeguard international peace and security? What is the DPRK position on the major international problems?

Answer: As you correctly stated, the current general international situation is very complex. The complexity of and tension in the international situation are due to the increasing intensification of the imperialists' aggressive plots. Alarmed by the increase and consolidation of independent, anti-imperialist forces, the imperialists are doing the impossible to preserve their sphere of domination at any price. They are continuously staging armed interventions, subversions and sabotage in order to stifle the peoples' struggle for national independence and the building a new society; are bolstering considerably their aggressive armed forces in areas that are rich in natural resources and in strategically important areas; and are stubbornly endeavoring to establish new aggressive military blocs. As a result of their aggressive, warmongering plots, peace and security are threatened in many areas of the world, international tensions are reaching peak intensities, and the danger of a new world war is growing from one day to the other.

The current situation makes it urgently necessary for the nations of the world to resolutely struggle to preempt and thwart plots aimed at provoking a new war and to safeguard international peace and security. Currently, many countries in Europe and in other parts of the world are intensifying their struggle against the arms race, against the production of new types of nuclear weapons, and for establishing denuclearized and peace zones.

We highly appreciate the active efforts made by the Romanian party and Government, led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to defend peace and security in Europe, to relax international tension, to cut back armaments and to eliminate nuclear arms.

If the many peace-loving peoples on all continents and in all countries unite closely and energetically struggle against imperialism and war, they will succeed in thwarting the imperialists' plots aimed at provoking a new world war, and in safeguarding international peace and security.

The Korean people greatly value peace, our party and government have set, as a consistent political guideline, constant actions to preserve a lasting peace and security in the world. In close unity with the peoples in socialist and nonaligned countries and with the other progressive nations of the world, we will resolutely struggle to preempt and thwart the imperialists' aggressive and warmongering plots, and to maintain a lasting peace and security in the world.

One of the problems that must be solved to preserve international peace and security is that of halting increases in armed forces and the arms race carried out by the imperialists, and the achievement of total disarmament. Increases in armed forces and the arms race, increases that are intensifying with each passing day, exacerbate international tension and seriously endanger international peace.

All progressive and peace-loving peoples in the world are dutybound to resolutely struggle to halt increases in armed forces and the arms race of the imperialists, and to impose general and complete disarmament.

The imperialists' aggressive military blocs seriously and permanently endanger the cause of international peace and security. As long as they continue to exist, international tension will continue to mount, something that will finally bring about a new world war. International peace and security will not become lasting until all military blocs and all means of warfare are eliminated from the face of the earth.

We advocate the complete dismantling of the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists. When those military blocs are completely abolished, the military blocs of the socialist countries opposing them will lose their reason for existence. Simultaneous with the dismantling of military blocs, the aggressive military bases located on foreign territories must also be dismantled, and all foreign troops stationed there must be withdrawn. The imperialists have installed aggressive military bases almost everywhere in the world, and on them they have stationed aggressive armed forces; they are using those bases and troops to plot aggressive schemes and interventions against the countries representing the new emerging forces, and to repress the revolutionary struggle of the nations. We demand the dismantling of all foreign military bases in South Korea and in other parts of the world, and the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive troops from those areas.

To save mankind from the disaster of a nuclear war, all nuclear weapons must be destroyed and denuclearized regions as well as regions of peace must be established everywhere in the world. This is the only factor that can completely eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and that can genuinely guarantee peace and security. Our people are endeavoring to turn more than just the Korean Peninsula into a denuclearized region of peace; they are giving active support to peace-loving nations throughout the world in their struggle to establish denuclearized and peace areas in Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

One of the major current problems concerning the safeguarding of international peace and security is that of peaceful settlement of conflicts between the countries representing the new emerging forces. The imperialists are subtly taking advantage of complex problems, particularly of border disputes -- a consequence of colonial domination -- to sow discord and enmity between the new emerging forces, to cause disagreement, conflicts and clashes between them. As a result of those imperialist actions, hostilities are breaking out in various areas of the world even between fraternal countries, and international peace and security are seriously threatened.

The conflicts between countries representing the new emerging forces constitute internal problems between brothers who are jointly advancing toward their common goal; hence, they cannot be solved by outside forces. Those countries must settle their conflicts through negotiations, without any foreign interference, in accordance with their mutual interests and with the interests of international peace. As for those conflicts, our party and government refrain from helping or opposing any of the sides involved; they are consistently maintaining an impartial position and are guided by the principle of helping the sides involved to solve their conflicts themselves, peacefully, in accordance with their own interests. This equitable position adopted by the party and government of our republic has been warmly hailed by all nations in the world, and has contributed considerably to safeguarding peace and security in the world.

Question: The Romanian people are following with feelings of militant solidarity the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of their country -- their supreme national aspiration. Greatly esteemed Comrade President, what do you think is the way to overcome the current difficulties and obstacles that prevent the Korean people from achieving this supreme national ideal?

Answer: Immediately after the division of our country, we advanced a large number of very equitable and reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, reflecting the unanimous will and aspiration of all the Korean people; we made every possible effort to achieve this aspiration. Nevertheless, due to the hostile plots of internal and foreign enemies, our country is still divided, and there are still many difficulties and obstacles in the way of our fatherland's reunification.

The occupation of South Korea by American troops and the interference of American imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea constitute the major obstacle for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. The American imperialists not only occupy South Korea -- using enormous armed forces for that -- but also promote the policy of "two Koreas", aimed at delaying our country's reunification and at perpetuating its division. Currently, the American imperialists are doing everything they can to fabricate "two Koreas", a strategy they view as fundamental to their policy toward Korea. As long as the American imperialists occupy South Korea and continue to interfere in the internal affairs of our country, it will be impossible to successfully resolve the problem of the country's independent and peaceful reunification. Were the United States in the least interested in the problem of our reunification, it would withdraw their aggressive armed forces from South Korea as soon as possible, would give up the policy of "two Koreas" which contravenes the aspirations of the Korean nation and contemporary trends, and would stop interfering in Korea's internal affairs.

Another obstacle in the way of our country's independent and peaceful reunification is the dependent policy promoted by the South Korean puppet clique and its militaristic and fascist aims. Under the pretext of the "threat of aggression against the South", a threat which is in fact nonexistent, the South Korean puppet clique bets to make the occupation of South Korea by the imperialist aggressive troops permanent, and uses all possible means to promote the policy of the "two Koreas" practiced by the American imperialists. Hoping to stay in power for a long time, and taking advantage of a permanent division of the country, the puppet clique mercilessly throttles democracy in all social areas and brutally represses the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy and reunification.

Our country will be reunified independently and peacefully only when the subservient and treacherous policy of the South Korean authority is defeated and the South Korean society democratized. The defeat of that policy and the democratization will make the conflicts and mistrust between North and South disappear, and will permit rapid progress toward reunification.

Our people are facing great difficulties and obstacles in their reunification efforts; however, strengthened by efficient support and encouragement from all nations in the world, they will honorably overcome them and will finally carry out the historic reunification.

In order to eliminate the obstacles preventing the reunification, it is essential to forge a great national unity. The unity of our entire nation will permit us to foil hostile plots, however perfidious, hatched by internal and foreign divisionists, and effect an independent and peaceful reunification. All Koreans in the North, South and abroad must closely unite under the banner of reunification, must overcome differences of ideology, system, party membership and political ideas, and must engage as one in the sacred struggle for the withdrawal of the aggressive troops of the American imperialists from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Strengthening the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is the revolutionary line that our party and government consistently promote in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Due to the correct revolutionary line of our party and government, international solidarity with our revolution is growing daily. Our people's revolutionary struggle for independent and peaceful reunification enjoy an increasingly active support and encouragement from the entire world. An unprecedented number of people are expressing support and sympathy for our revolutionary work.

The Romanian party, government and people are energetically expressing their multifaceted support and sympathy for our people in their revolutionary struggle for their country's independent and peaceful reunification. This constitutes a great encouragement for our people in their struggle for their just revolutionary cause.

I want to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the RCP, to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and to the fraternal Romanian people for the encouragement and efficient and sincere support given to our people in their struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

N. KOREA TROOPS FIRE ON S. KOREA DMZ OUTPOST

SK090957 Seoul YONHAP in English 0950 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP) -- North Korean troops opened machine-gun fire at a South Korean outpost across the demilitarized zone (DMZ) Friday prompting South Korean guards to return fire in self-defense, the Defense Ministry announced. A brief ministry announcement said the exchange of fire that lasted several minutes took place in the buffer zone's northeasternmost area.

There were no casualties on the southern part by the firing, the fourth so far this year started by North Korea in the DMZ in violation of the 1953 armistice agreement, it said.

The latest northern provocation, the announcement said, came four days after a South Korean fishing boat with a crew of 38 narrowly escaped an abduction attempt by a North Korean patrol boat on the high seas 220 miles northeast of Ullung Island in the East Sea.

Friday's incident that began at 1:10 pm occurred at about the same area, where a northern spy was killed by southern soldiers in May of last year while attempting to sneak into the South and where North Korean troops started firing against the southern outpost on June 7.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Command said an investigation was under way to look into the latest shooting and that it would lodge a protest with North Korea against the provocation following the probe.

NEW MAC MEETING PROCEDURES PROPOSED BY UNC

SK090212 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Panmunjom -- The U.N. Command proposed to the northern side yesterday two-point procedures aimed at operating the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) reasonably.

One of the two is that both sides observe the March 1972 subsequent agreement to the armistice agreement on three-hour recesses of the MAC meetings unless one side has begun its final statement and chooses to continue even though the session would continue beyond the three-hour limit.

The other point is that the side making the final statement would be required to call a recess at the three-hour limit unless the ending statement would not exceed 20 minutes, which is the length of a recess.

The proposal was made by Col. Patrick H. Brady, UNCMAC secretary, at the 466th meeting of the MAC Secretariat, which was called by the UNC side. Col. Brady said that the purpose of the overture was to ensure that unnecessary disruption such as occurred at the 414th MAC meeting do not recur. At that meeting, held last June 16, the North Korean side attempted to prevent the UNC senior member from making his final statement by insisting the UNC must first propose a 20-minute recess since the meeting had gone on for three hours. The two sides had provided for such interim recesses in a subsequent agreement to the 1953 armistice agreement in March 1972.

The UNCMAC secretary noted a number of minor deviations from this procedure by both sides in the past, saying that the UNC believed these deviations were reasonable, workable and should continue unless a closing statement was rather lengthy.

Col. Brady's northern counterpart Col. Kim Yon-ki responded that the UNC's proposal was intended only to cover up its senior members' violation of the recess procedure at the 414th MAC meeting. He said no new agreement was necessary if both sides abided by that procedure.

IECOK PLEDGES 'ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE' TO ROK

SK090204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, July 8 (YONHAP) -- The 12th General Meeting of the International Economic Consultative Organization for Korea (IECOK) ended its two-day session here Wednesday with a pledge to extend "all possible assistance" to South Korea's Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the conference, the IECOK, comprised of 10 industrialized countries including France and the United States, officially recognized major Korean economic goals such as gross national product growth rates, price stabilization and social welfare projects as envisioned by the five-year plan.

South Korean Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Tong-hwi, the chief Korean delegate to the meeting, told the conference that the Korean economy has regained stability, overcoming the setbacks it suffered in the wake of President Pak Chong-hui's assassination in October 1979.

The IECOK advised Korea to improve its export competitiveness, to liberalize foreign investment activities through capital market decontrol, and to initiate measures designed to increase domestic investments. It also underscored the need for major customers of Korean-made products to further open their markets to Korean exporters. Endorsing Korea's continued international economic policies, the IECOK expressed optimism about the country's foreign debt servicing ability in the years to come, despite the uncertain export market.

The meeting was also attended by representatives from international financing establishments such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The IECOK was inaugurated in 1963 to aid Korean development projects. The member countries are the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Austria.

HERALD WELCOMES IECOK PLEDGE, ECONOMIC UPTURN

SK090210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "IECOK Support"]

[Text] This year's IECOK (International Economic Consultative Organization for Korea) meeting which closed in Paris yesterday deserves particular attention as it had to face an unfavorable environment. It is gratifying that the 10-nation organization concluded with an agreement to help supply Korea with foreign capital needed to implement its Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan which started this year.

Of course, there are several problems which are likely to hinder some of the plan's goals as the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development evaluation of the Korean economy points out. Possibly throughout the plan period, our efforts will confront high energy costs, high interest rates and low GNP growth in advanced economies. The World Bank suggested slowing down Korea's growth rate projected at 7-8 percent for the five-year plan.

Although the IBRD suggestion no doubt merits our attention, there are positive factors supporting the five-year plan. As IECOK noted in a closing statement, the Korean economy is now resurging, though slowly, after a two-year slump. Its exports are also expected to increase again. This year's good performance, thus far, and the improving international payments situation in particular, gives rise to favorable prospects for the economy as a whole.

As Korea's chief delegate Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Tong-whi told the conference, inflation, which has slowed down to six percent this year, and the decline in the current account deficit also add to the degree of resilience of the Korean economy. As it stands, the current account deficit is likely to fall sharply from last year's level.

The foreign capital requirements for the five-year plan, which visualizes a second takeoff of the economy for the 80s, totals \$46.5 billion. Of this total, \$37.5 billion is to be sought in long-term loans. What is noteworthy, in this connection, is the prospective drop of the nation's debt service ratio to 11.2 percent by 1986, the final year of the five-year development plan. This prospect, as well as the feasibility of the plan, will assure potential creditors of the worth of their capital involvement in the Korean economy.

After enduring two oil shocks and a subsequent recession, which still lingers on, the Korean economy is about to revive its dynamic growth. The basis for stability has been strengthened in the process of coping with recent throes, as demonstrated by the steady price movement, among others. Also, incentives for investment are being increased through a set of new financial measures.

The six-month performance of the economy this year suggests a six percent growth in real terms for the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, and there are increasing signs of a steady economic pick-up. These developments, coupled with the government-led efforts to invigorate the capital market, will brighten the chances for inducing foreign capital.

NATION DETAILS SIHANOUK'S 8 JULY ACTIVITIES

BK090614 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[By Winit Kamchon]

[Excerpts] Phum Thmei, western Kampuchea -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk stepped back into Kampuchean soil for the second time in two days yesterday -- to meet his former enemies, the Khmer Rouge leaders, who, toasting champagne amidst cheering armed fighters, put up a warm welcome to mark the "great national union against the Vietnamese."

Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Klieu Samphan climbed up on elephants after a four-hour meeting with the top Khmer Rouge leaders in the presence of about 2,000 armed guerrillas and disappeared into the jungle, reportedly to inspect a major military camp. Reporters were told to leave the camp after that. It was about 3 pm.

It was the first time since the Khmer Rouge, who had put Sihanouk under house arrest throughout their reign until January, 1979, that the prince stepped back on an area controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

Most of the top Khmer Rouge leaders were on hand to greet the prince when he arrived with his wife, Princess Monique, and four other top aides from Bangkok at around 11 pm at this village, Phum Thmei, which means "new village." They included Ieng Sary, former deputy premier and foreign minister of the Khmer Rouge, Ieng Thirith, Thiounn Thioum, Son Sen, Thuch Ron, Pech Cheang and several other DK's ambassadors posted abroad.

The prince and his entourage walked across a bridge from the Thai frontier over a large banner which proclaimed: Welcome, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. . . . Sihanouk held an hour of talks with the Khmer Rouge leadership apparently to discuss the future of its coalition and some final touch to the cabinet list, expected to be announced today or tomorrow.

After the session, the prince and his entourage were led to another thatched-roof tent which had been turned into a canteen. The food and beverage were apparently well-stocked. The scene was, however, a paradox to an extreme. The sight of Sihanouk holding court with Khmer Rouge leaders recalled the old days of soured relations between the two. The sight of Princess Monique seated next to Ieng Thirith, both trying to look normal and amicable, was gingerly ironical.

Commenting on Hanoi's announcement that there will be a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Sihanouk said: "It has no significance. It is just a propaganda without any good consequence for the Cambodians or future of Cambodia. Sihanouk charged that Vietnam "is not ready to give up its process of colonizing Cambodia."

The smiling prince told the reporters that he had a plan to travel to a number of countries after his visit here. He listed China, North Korea, France, England, U.S., Belgium and Japan as among the countries he will visit.

He also reiterated his intention to represent Democratic Kampuchea in the September meeting of the non-aligned countries in Iraq. While in New York, he said, he will attend the UN General Assembly on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea.

He told the jungle press conference that the partners in the coalition government had yet to re-examine the cabinet list before it could be finalized. He said Son Sann "had not appointed senior enough people to the cabinet." "We have to re-examine the list. We are in the middle and are doing something to present a good list," he said laughingly.

Sihanouk also confirmed the NATION's report that Deputy Khmer Rouge Premier Ieng Sary was nominated to the Economic and Finance Committee of the new cabinet while Son Sen was nominated to the Defence Committee. Thiounn Thioeunn, a powerful Khmer Rouge leader, was nominated to the Public Health Committee and Thuch Rin to the Education and Culture Committee, he said.

It was obvious to most reporters at the scene that both sides were trying to cover up their former "nightmarish" experience. This village just across the Thai border has been used as a reception area, consisting of a row of thatch-roofed guest houses and bunkers, each of which could house up to 20 persons. Asked whether the area had come under attack at all, a Khmer Rouge liaison officer admitted that some Vietnamese shells had landed on the village. According to informed sources, this village is not located too far from a major Khmer Rouge jungle base which houses some 6,000 men.

Last night, it remained unclear where Sihanouk was staying. He did not return to the Erawan Hotel after the visit to the Khmer Rouge camp although he had earlier been scheduled to visit a camp of the Sihanoukist Moulanaka camp today. All concerned parties refused to disclose Sihanouk's whereabouts last night.

HENG SAMRIN CRITICIZES COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK081016 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jul (SPK) -- The formation of the so-called "coalition government of traitors Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary circles of ASEAN does not serve the interests of the Kampuchean people, stressed Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

During his visit Tuesday, 6 July, to the cadres of the Ministry of Interior, Chairman Heng Samrin congratulated them on their efforts to maintain social order and security.

Over the past 3 years, he pointed out, under the just leadership of the KPRP and fortified by national and international solidarity, particularly with Vietnam, the Kampuchean people have won considerable successes in all fields. In every state of the struggle for independence and freedom, the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos alliance is a factor determining the success of the Kampuchean revolution in particular and that of the Indochinese countries in general.

Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the attempt of Beijing expansionism-hegemonism, U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces to undermine the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The people and revolutionary army of Kampuchea, he said, have foiled the enemy maneuvers and are consolidating the revolutionary power, Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism and their lackeys are the long-term enemies of the revolution of the three Indochinese peoples.

General Secretary Heng Samrin called on them to preserve and consolidate the strategic alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to frustrate the perfidious maneuvers and psychological war of the enemies and to maintain order, security and the revolutionary gains.

Khang Sarin, minister of interior, accompanied Chairman Heng Samrin during his visit

HUN SEN, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HO CHI MINH CITY

BK081503 Phnom Penh SRK in French 1441 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jul (SPK) -- The Foreign Ministry delegation led by Minister Hun Sen member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau returned to Phnom Penh today at the end of the sixth foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6-7

It was greeted at Pochentong Airport by Sar Kheng, deputy chief of cabinet of the KPRP Central Committee, and personalities from the Foreign Ministry. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Lao Ambassador Khamphan Vilachit were present.

Interview on Conference

BK081109 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0551 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jul (SPK) -- Following are questions and answers of the interview given by PRK Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen to our correspondent at the end of the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held in Ho Chi Minh City:

Question 1: Comrade Minister, would you please tell us about the conference's assessment of the situation in Southeast Asia?

Answer: According to the conference's assessment on Southeast Asia, despite collusion between Beijing expansionists, the United States and other reactionary forces in order to maintain and intensify the tension and sabotage the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, the situation continues to develop in favor of the revolution. In Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the revolution continues to develop and consolidate day after day. In Kampuchea we can state clearly that:

After the overthrow of the genocidal regime by the revolutionary forces, the Chinese and Thai reactionaries helped remnants of the Pol Potist army settle down in Thailand and used them, as well as other Kampuchean reactionaries, to serve their purpose of preventing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Yet, in a period of over 3 years, not only has life been restored but the revolution has also made remarkable progress. On the contrary, the Pol Potists continue to struggle in the quagmire of defeat. During the last dry season, a number of their bases at the Thai-Kampuchean border were destroyed. A certain number of underground refugees inside the country were discovered and neutralized. A fairly large number of spies and terrorists were captured or surrendered to the authorities. Many people who inadvertently followed the reactionary gangs have changed sides and joined the population.

Our enemies have tried by all means to maintain the United Nations' seat illegally occupied by Pol Pot, but the representatives of this genocidal regime have more and more been exposed by world opinion.

Question 2: Comrade Minister, how did the conference evaluate the formation of the so-called tripartite coalition government of the Khmer reactionaries?

Answer: The conference considered the formation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" of the three Kampuchean reactionary groups simply a farce to hide the ugly face of the Pol Potist clique.

We all know that for the past 3 years, the expansionists exclusively counted on the group of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. By trying to give the clique a new image, Beijing has acknowledged its failure.

By concluding a pact with the genocidal criminals, Sihanouk and Son Sann have become Pol Potists. On the other hand, Sihanouk and Son Sann have realized their weakness and are hoping, in vain, that this collusion will consolidate their position. The mask has been pulled aside and none of these sinister people can expect to deceive either the Kampuchean people or world opinion. By this coalition farce, the Beijing expansionists, the imperialists and the Thai reactionary circles have demonstrated their passivity and proved their obstinate hostility towards us again. Such stubbornness only stirs up our people's hatred and makes the people strengthen their vigilance.

In recent years, under the leadership of the KPRP and with our national unity and solidarity with the world, especially with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, we have progressed from victory to victory. It is certain that by continuing along this direction, our people will foil all maneuvers of the enemy.

Question 3: Would you please tell us about proposals made at the conference concerning Kampuchea?

Answer: Here are the proposals, in short, concerning Kampuchea.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea was the result of an agreement between the governments of Kampuchea and Vietnam in order to deal with the threat from the Chinese expansionists ... When the threat disappears, Kampuchea will work with Vietnam on the repatriation of the Vietnamese troops. Please underline; by the way, that the Kampuchean people always desire to live in peace with the Chinese people and that they will never consider the Chinese people with hostility.

Concerning Thailand, the presence of Vietnamese fighters in Kampuchea in no way threatens Thailand. If Thailand disarms the forces of Pol Pot, stops giving them supplies and sheltering them inside Thai territory where they launch sabotage against the Kampuchean revolution, Kampuchea will make an agreement with Vietnam on the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese army. As a gesture of good will, Kampuchea and Vietnam have decided to take the first step: A number of Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea during the month of July. If Thailand responds favorably and if there is security and stability along the Thai-Kampuchean border, a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea might be considered in the future. On the contrary, if this first withdrawal is used as an opportunity to step up activities against the Kampuchean people, our country and Vietnam will work together over the appropriate riposte to be made in conformity with their treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, signed on 18 February 1979. If Thailand is not ready to accept the proposal on the establishment of the demilitarized zone immediately, we propose the setting up of a safety zone along each side of the Thai-Kampuchean border. Once the troops of Pol Pot and other reactionaries stationed in Thailand have been disarmed and the refugee camps have been moved away from the safety zone, Vietnamese troops will also be withdrawn. There will remain only Thai troops on the Thai side of the border and Kampuchean troops on the Kampuchean side of the border under the safety zone.

Question 4: What is the signification, Comrade Minister, of this partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in July?

Answer: The first withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is a gesture of good will on the part of Kampuchea and Vietnam. If the Thai authorities do not respond to it, their reactionary nature will be laid bare and then the world will better understand the just cause of our people and will give us more support.

The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea also shows that Vietnam's aid to Kampuchea is unselfish aid. Today as yesterday, Vietnam will not hesitate to support the Kampuchean revolution at the expense of the blood of its best children. The purpose of Vietnam's aid to our country is to allow us to be strong in all aspects as soon as possible in order to be able to defend and reconstruct the country ourselves.

Also, the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is proof of stability in Kampuchea. The forces of Kampuchea have grown bigger. The Kampuchean revolution continues to consolidate day after day. The army and people of Kampuchea have made progress.

Question 5: In your opinion, Comrade Minister, what do we have to do in order to achieve more victories?

Answer: Our people warmly hail the success of the 6th conference of the foreign ministers of our three countries. Our people fully support the logical and reasonable proposals, the just cause and the good will of our government and our two fraternal countries. We are convinced that the three Indochinese countries' just cause will earn support from progressive mankind. However, we must not delude ourselves with illusions about the struggle so that we will achieve new victories.

In order to respond to the decisions adopted at the conference and to step up our offensive against the enemy in all areas, our compatriots, cadres and combatants must energetically compete in best achieving the following major tasks:

Strengthen unity of the people and the army, strengthen our solidarity with the world people, especially with Vietnam, enhance vigilance and be ready to fight.

Increase agricultural production in order to achieve a good harvest for this main season,

Continue to consolidate our revolutionary forces in every respect.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SCORES SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK090111 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea .
2300 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Statement made by Khieu Samphan to a reporter from the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" -- dated 8 July 1982; read by announcer]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have said that they will carry out a partial withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea. This is a cheap lie and a trick, something they do by habit and tradition.

The Vietnamese will not effect a partial withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea -- not even a single soldier will be withdrawn. They will continue to carry out their policy of forced conscription in Kampuchea and will send more reinforcements from Vietnam. We have waged a bloody struggle on the real and physical battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors every hour of every day of the year. Therefore, we are fully aware of their tricks and will not let them dupe us.

Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas are intimately acquainted with the tricky behaviour of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They have always fought vigorously and valiantly against the Vietnamese Enemy, gradually wearing them down until they are finally defeated and completely driven out of our beloved Kampuchean territory.

Our position is always firm. We seek to implement the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies, which called for the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw their troops completely and unconditionally from Kampuchea and leave the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems by themselves through a free election under UN supervision.

PHNOM PENH HAILS INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

BK081424 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Station editorial: "Peace and Friendship Are Our Most Important Goal"]

[Text] The sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held in Ho Chi Minh City from 6 to 7 July, 1982, proceeded smoothly and was crowned with brilliant success.

Elated, the Kampuchean people express warmest greetings for the brilliant outcome of this conference.

During this session, the participants proceeded to an analysis and correct assessment of the situation in Southeast Asia during the recent past, making the Kampuchean people very happy and confident. The conference observed that though the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, have continued to seek by all perfidious means to sabotage peace and create tension against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, they have not succeeded in checking the steady development of the three nations. The all-consuming revolutionary movement of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos is continuing to progress and advance on the path to victory.

In particular, the Kampuchean revolution is increasingly solid and powerful in all fields. During the past more than 3 years, Kampuchea has experienced a rapid rebirth and the Kampuchean people have enjoyed improved living conditions. On the other hand, the enemies of the revolution have gone from one setback to another. With every passing day, they are plunging deeper toward bankruptcy.

In order to redress this situation of defeat, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN ruling circles, have staged the farce of the formation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] aimed at covering up the ugly features of Pol Pot, who is genocidal criminal thoroughly stained with the blood of the Kampuchean people. This struggle to ease out of the impasse, however, can only further lay bare the treason of Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot vis-a-vis the nation and the people. This can only invite more heated indignation, hatred and abuse on the part of the Kampuchean people. The so-called CGDK is certainly Pol Pot under disguise.

The PRK has declared that in the immediate future it does not plan to reclaim the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations which rightfully belongs to it and has recommended that if the United Nations expels the Pol Pot gang from this international organization the Kampuchean seat should be left vacant. Any prolonged presence of Pol Pot or his surrogate can only harm the position and prestige of the United Nations.

The Kampuchean people agree with and fully support the conference's proposal on the establishment of a safety zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. If Thailand disarmed all the remnants of the Pol Pot army and other reactionary Khmer forces and if it moved the refugee camps away from the safety zone. Vietnamese troops on their internationalist duty in Kampuchea would not be stationed in this zone either. Thus, only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be in the safety zone in Thai territory and only the forces of the PRK will be in the safety zone in Kampuchean territory.

Another important question is that Thailand must not allow Beijing to use its territory to continue channeling food, medicine and arms to the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer in their activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean people would like to once again assert that the presence of the Vietnamese force in Kampuchea is a matter relating to the internal affairs of the two countries made by virtue of the treaty of peace and comprehensive cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and at the sacred request of the Kampuchean people. This presence is for the defense of the PRK's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is not a threat to Thailand which shares a border with Kampuchea.

All of this shows our sincere gesture of good will toward Thailand. The Thai authorities must carefully reconsider their position in order to reduce tension along the border of the two countries in the common interests of the Kampuchean and Thai peoples and in contribution to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This is a very reasonable, fair and mutually beneficial proposal. In order to further show their good will Kampuchea and Vietnam will make another step. They have decided to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea during the current month of July.

If Thailand still remains indifferent to these good-will acts and gestures, the Thai ruling circles will certainly unmask their reactionary nature to the whole world, and our just position will win greater support and sympathy from world public opinion. This partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is also proof that the strength of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has further developed and that the Kampuchean revolution is solid and ever victorious. This gesture reflects the truth that Vietnam's support for and aid to Kampuchea are sincere and selfless. In the past, as at present, Vietnam has spurned hardships and made sacrifices in life and blood by sending its best sons and daughters to help the Kampuchean revolution most sincerely.

The sixth foreign ministers conference of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos held recently in Ho Chi Minh City is therefore most important in the reestablishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia through compromise between the groups of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In order to further develop the brilliant success of this conference and give it greater significance, all of our army and people must increase internal and international solidarity, particularly with Vietnam, heighten combat spirit and always remain combat ready to foil all perfidious activities and maneuvers of the enemies, vigorously accelerate productive labor, particularly agricultural production, and continue to build our revolutionary forces more firmly and forcefully in all fields.

The Kampuchean people throughout the country express warmest congratulations to the sixth foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries for its brilliant success and express total unanimity with and full support for the reasonable proposals, the just and fair position and the good-will gestures of our government and the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao governments. We firmly believe that the just stand of our three Indochinese countries will certainly be sincerely welcomed, applauded and supported by world public opinion and peace and justice-loving progressive mankind.

GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES PHNOM PENH

BK081214 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jul (SPK) -- The GDR Joint Economic Committee delegation led by Guenter Jury, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, left Phnom Penh today at the end of its 8-day visit to Kampuchea.

It was seen off by Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning. Gunther Horn, GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea was also present.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. It visited a tire factory in Takhmau, the rubber factory at Russei Kev, the Tuol Slang school-prison, the former royal place and Phnom Penh Municipality.

An official report on economic cooperation between Kampuchea and the GDR was signed this morning by Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning, and Guenter Jury.

KAYSONE MESSAGE MENTIONS LE DUAN'S HOSPITALIZATION

BK061039 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 6 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, yesterday, sent well-wish greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart Le Duan.

Upon learning that Le Duan is now back home from being hospitalised for a period of time in the Soviet Union, the Lao general secretary expressed his happiness and wished that the state of health of Le Duan will be fully restored so that the latter will further the noble duties entrusted upon him by the party and state.

Kaysone Phomvihane also formulated a wish that the great friendship and militant solidarity between Laos and Vietnam be forever consolidated.

[For the Vientiane Domestic Service version of this item, see the Lao section of the 7 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page I 1.]

FRIENDSHIP, CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

BK021408 Vientiane KPL in English 0939 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 2 (OANA-KPL) -- The 1982-83 protocol on friendship and cultural cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union was signed here on June 30. Earlier, the two countries' associations of friendship had signed a cultural agreement which covers the years 1981-85.

This agreement stipulates that efforts will be made by the associations to consolidate relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between Laos and USSR in view to attain unanimity of points of view and unity among socialist community. It is also aimed to contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Signing the document were Leuam Insisiaengmai, member of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Assembly and vice-president of the Laos-USSR friendship association, and Valentin Kolobayev, deputy-minister for food stuff and vice-president of the USSR-Laos Friendship Association.

The visiting delegation left here shortly after the signing ceremony.

BRIEFS

DK BANK DELEGATION -- Phnom Penh, 2 Jul (SPK) -- A Kampuchean delegation led by (?Chea Chantho), deputy director general of the national bank paid a visit to Laos from 26 to 29 June. The delegations of the Kampuchean and Lao national banks discussed the intensification of bilateral cooperation in furtherance of the agreement signed last February. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 2 Jul 82 BK]

DPRK ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE -- Vientiane, June 26 (KPL) -- The ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Yun Chong-sop, on June 24, gave here a press conference to mark the anti-imperialists month (June 25 July 27) and the month of international solidarity with the Korean people. Among those who attended the press conference were representatives of the Lao news agency and Press Department of the Foreign Ministry and a number of Lao and foreign journalists. The ambassador of DPRK said that the interference of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea is the major obstacle for peaceful reunification of an independent Korea. He also recapitulated the plots of the imperialists. The conference ended up by a film projection. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

THAI REACTION TO SRV'S KAMPUCHEA PROPOSAL

Foreign Ministry Reaction

BK091115 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Information Director General Chet Sucharitkun, in his capacity as the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, told mass media representatives at the Foreign Ministry's Information Center this morning about Thailand's reaction to the joint communique issued at the end of the meeting of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Ho Chi Minh City. He said:

[Begin recording] I was asked many questions yesterday about Thailand's reaction to the joint communique issued at the meeting of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Ho Chi Minh City. The Thai Foreign Ministry just received the text of the joint communique this morning when the Vietnamese ambassador called on the deputy foreign minister between 0900 and 1000. The Foreign Ministry needs time to study the details of the joint communique.

I have studied excerpts of the document and found four notably significant points as follows:

1. Vietnam proposed a partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea;
2. A safety of demilitarized zone should be set up;
3. An international conference on Southeast Asia should be held;
4. They then talk about the Democratic Kampuchean seat in the United Nations.

I would like to tell you about the initial reaction of the Foreign Ministry as follows:

1. The proposals made by Vietnam have made no changes in its original intention to draw Thailand into the Kampuchean conflict.
2. The proposals made by Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime are aimed at legitimizing Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. Regarding the international conference, Thailand holds that this matter should be worked out by the United Nations. [end recording]

The Foreign Ministry spokesman continued: Touching on the safety or demilitarized zone, this proposal was made by Vietnam on several occasions in the past and was always rejected by Thailand and the other ASEAN members. Thailand maintains that the instability along the border was caused by Vietnam's aggression and its continued military occupation of Kampuchea. The Ho Chi Minh City joint communique's proposals are concerned with the Heng Samrin regime's stability, not the stability of other countries. The communique says they want to ease tension. This has confused the Thai side because what is happening now can be attributed to Vietnam's aggression and continued military occupation of Kampuchea. Thailand is not a party in the aforementioned conflict. Therefore Vietnam cannot refer to its announced partial withdrawal as a good will gesture toward Thailand.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that no one is sure of what is meant by an international conference on Southeast Asia. As for Thailand and the other ASEAN members, the existing problem is Vietnam's aggression and continued military occupation of Kampuchea. The communique does not mention the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

We would like to ask Vietnam if it wants to see an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea or not.

Prasong: Proposal 'Diversion'

BK090450 Bangkok NATION REVIEW IN English 9 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Secretary general of the National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, yesterday described as "a clear attempt on Vietnam's part to divert world attention from the real issues, "Vietnam's latest three-point proposal announced on Wednesday in Ho Chi Minh City. "There are also various points of ambiguity that Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnamese foreign minister) would have to clarify when he visits various ASEAN countries, including Thailand," Prasong told the nation in an interview.

On the offer to withdraw a "significant" number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea this month by Hanoi, the NSC secretary general said: "How many? When" and Where to?" Prasong quoted intelligence reports as saying that in late May, Vietnam sent in about 20,000 troops from the Third and Fourth Divisions from North Vietnam to Kampuchea. "Some troops might have been withdrawn from Kampuchea but that was because many of them suffered from malaria and others were pulled back to take care of logistical problems," the NSC secretary general said. He said that "total withdrawal" is what the UN resolutions have demanded of Vietnam and nothing short of a specific time-frame for total withdrawal would be acceptable to Thailand.

On the proposed "safety zone" offer, Prasong said the idea, identical to the earlier proposal for a "demilitarized zone" put forth by Vietnam, has been rejected by Thailand and SEAN. "We have no common border with Vietnam. It is a problem between Vietnam and the Khmer resistance force. So if anything, the DMZ should be inside Kampuchea between the Vietnamese and the Khmer resistance force," he said.

Commenting on the third point of the proposal for an international conference by Vietnam to include Burma, India, ASEAN, Indochinese countries and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the NSC secretary general said: "Superficially, this may sound like Vietnam wants to be flexible and talk peace. But the subject is so broad that Vietnam could raise any issue -- the Spratley Islands or American bases in Subic Bay -- without discussing Kampuchea at all." Prasong said Vietnam was trying to divert world attention from the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) which is already well in progress under UN sponsorship. "Why doesn't Vietnam join the ICK if it was serious in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem?"

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, contacted by the NATION, yesterday would only say that he would study the joint communique issued Wednesday after the meeting of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Ho Chi Minh City before making any official comments. "Some people had expected Vietnam to strongly criticize the Khmer coalition government. But maybe, the latest developments contain something. I just don't know," he said.

POST Urges Caution

BK090400 Bangkok POST in English 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi's Sincerity in Question"]

[Text] Thailand and its ASEAN partners have to be most careful in considering the offer made by Vietnam to make a partial withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea. The offer, made as a result of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh city is full of traps for the unwary. It is possible that the offer is meant as a propaganda ploy to give the impression to the rest of the world that Vietnam is "reasonable". To those people who are not well acquainted with implications of the Kampuchean conflict -- which means most of the ordinary people of the world -- the Vietnamese proposal may appear to be a "positive" move to try to resolve the problem.

In examining the offer closely, we note that, first and foremost, it fails to fulfil the main requirement of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution on Kampuchea. This resolution calls for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Whether we should accept "half a loaf" rather than have "no bread" at all is the crucial question. No details have been provided on the number of troops to be withdrawn, although the word "significant" has been used. Nor has the type of troops to be withdrawn been announced. Are they combat troops or support troops or logistic troops?

What makes it necessary to conduct such an inquiry is the fact that the Vietnamese have been withdrawing forces, particularly the wounded and the war-weary, and those forces whose morale has declined. However, such troops have since been replaced by fresh soldiers ready for battle. Recently it was estimated that 20,000 new soldiers were introduced to Kampuchea,

The partial withdrawal of forces at this time could also be a tactical measure since the dry season offensive has ended with the advent of the rainy season. The Vietnamese may not need those forces there. It must be mentioned that there always exists the probability that the troops which are withdrawn can be brought back secretly to Kampuchea later.

The ASEAN governments may be able to respond favourably if Hanoi makes it very clear that the partial withdrawal is the first phase of an operation which will lead to total withdrawal. We understand that an immediate total withdrawal will create problems for both the Vietnamese Government and the returning soldiers who have to adjust to civilian life. We believe that ASEAN will be most willing to assist in any programme of this nature and will indeed mobilise the aid of their friends to help Vietnam overcome the difficulties.

Only total withdrawal can provide the people of Kampuchea with the unfettered freedom to choose a government of their own. A government that can be neutral and will not be a threat either to Thailand or Vietnamese. If that is Hanoi's goal ASEAN can work with Vietnam to achieve it.

NATION: SRV Feels Pinch

BK090600 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Vietnam Is Feeling the Pinch"]

[Text] Facts, an old adage says, speak louder than voices. We have had all sorts of reaction from various countries to Nguyen Co Thach's announcement of a significant pullout of troops from Kampuchea. The staid reaction came from the United States which said that Vietnam should pull out all of the troops from Kampuchea according to the UN General Assembly resolutions. Since when did the U.S. think that General Assembly resolutions have had any effect on nations which commit aggression? The Thai Government has fallen back on the tried and true principle of consultation with fellow-members of ASEAN. China did not in one whit deviate from her consistent stand, dismissing the troop pullout announced by the Vietnamese foreign minister after the "Indochina foreign ministers conference," as merely cosmetic.

If facts speak louder, what are the facts? Vietnam has the fourth biggest standing army in the world, something it does not take much intelligence to perceive that she cannot afford it. The war she has been waging in Kampuchea since December, 1978, has been estimated to cost over \$4 million a day. The Soviet Union is, of course, footing the bill but she is also footing the bill for her invasion and occupation of Afghanistan which is estimated to cost \$8 million a day. Since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, four dry seasons have passed and she has not been able to liquidate opposition by guerrilla warfare. The total conquest of Kampuchea has not been the piece of cake which Hanoi and Moscow expected it to be. The UN seat is held by Democratic Kampuchea with the help of a thumping majority in the General Assembly.

These are the facts but there is another two-pronged fact: ASEAN has scored a signal victory in her search for political solution by enabling a coalition government of the Khmer patriotic factions to be formed while China is trying relentlessly to find a military solution. We will be a bunch of fools to think that Hanoi and Moscow do not realize these facts and two possible scenarios emerge. Moscow may think that Vietnam has let her down (unlike Cuba in Angola) and Vietnam may think that she is not getting enough Soviet support to finish off the 'job'. The second is that China might be right and Vietnam is "bleeding white" earlier than expected.

If we take all these into consideration a very similar situation arises which happened when the Paris peace accords were signed to end the Vietnam war in January, 1973. Hanoi and Moscow may well be dusting off those events and may be presenting them with a new coat of paint in what has been billed by Thach as a new Geneva-type international conference. Not one country outside the Soviet bloc has objected to such a conference and as a matter of fact President Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea was the first to suggest it. But sometimes memories are conveniently short, since Hanoi and Moscow appear to ignore the fact that an International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) was convened last year under the UN auspices to find a political solution.

But the Soviet Union and Vietnam chose to avoid that conference but nevertheless are stuck with its outcome. If Hanoi wants to change the nomenclature of the conference, nobody will have any objection; if she wants to have India and Burma also at the conference table, nobody, again, will have any objection. But if she expects such a conference to produce something like the Geneva accords or something like the Paris peace accords -- winning by peaceful accords signed and sealed what she could not win on the battlefield -- she has another thing coming. It is just not a case of "once bitten twice shy", it is a simple matter of China just not accepting any such tomfoolery.

Now, going back to the facts again, we have to believe a lot of what Thach has said. Vietnam just cannot afford to keep her huge 200,000-man army in Kampuchea and Moscow cannot afford to foot the bill on an indeterminate basis. Vietnam just didn't deliver the goods to the Soviet Union as Cuba did in Angola and the Kremlin takes a dim view of failures. From ASEAN's political point of view and from China's military point of view, Hanoi is feeling the pinch very seriously; whether she is feeling the pinch from the Soviet Union is a moot point. But there is no question, in interpreting what Thach said, that Hanoi is pushing for a victory through peace in Kampuchea because it already appears that militarily she has failed.

VNA INTERVIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH ON MINISTERS' MEETING

OW082124 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has granted the following interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference:

Question: How did the conference assess the Southeast Asian situation over the past few years?

Answer: Over the past four years, the reactionary elements in the Beijing leadership in collusion with U.S. imperialism and reactionary forces in the A.S.E.A.N. countries have resorted to all plots -- economic, political, diplomatic and military -- to reverse the revival of the Kampuchean people and to subdue the three Indochinese countries. However, they have failed in these plots and the A.S.E.A.N. countries are being caught in deadlock.

The Kampuchean situation has developed satisfactorily in alleconomic, political, military and diplomatic fields. Laos and Vietnam have step by step solved their economic problems caused by 35 years of war and natural calamity. In spite of innumerable difficulties, the three Indochinese countries have stood firm and closely united.

Public opinion has seen more and more clearly that the so-called "threat from Vietnam and the Soviet Union to the A.S.E.A.N. countries" is merely a slander made by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles to cover up the real danger to Southeast Asia, namely China's policy of expansion and hegemony. Evidently, China has continued using the pro-Chinese rebels to interfere in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries and to pit the A.S.E.A.N. countries against the Indochinese countries with the aim of fomenting trouble in the region.

Public opinion now sees clearly that far from solving any problems in Southeast Asia, the creation of confrontation only harms peace and stability in the region, runs counter to the aspirations and interests of the Southeast Asian peoples, and serves China's schemes of expansion and hegemony in the region. The only correct way to solve the problems in Southeast Asia is that of reconciliation, peace and cooperation between the Southeast Asian countries. This is also the only way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Question: Why do the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declare to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea?

Answer: Everyone knows that the history of the past 35 years has shown that nobody can bring pressure to bear on Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. At this conference of the three foreign ministers, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declared to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July, 1982, and might consider a further withdrawal if Thailand gives practical acts in response. Our first steps show that the situation in Kampuchea is ever being consolidated and the Indochinese countries have the goodwill of living in peace, friendship and cooperation with A.S.E.A.N. countries.

Question: Formerly the three Indochinese countries had proposed to convene a regional conference to discuss regional problems. Now, they propose the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia. Would you elaborate the significance of this new proposal?

Answer: Recently, the Indochinese countries proposed the convening of a regional conference to discuss regional problems, and A.S.E.A.N. countries proposed the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea.

The new proposal of the three Indochinese countries on an international conference on South-east Asia proves that the Indochinese countries have goodwill and have taken into account the proposals of the other parties to settle all problems on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-imposition of one party's views upon the other.

Question: Could you tell us how the Indochinese ministerial conference considers the so-called "Kampuchean tripartite alliance"?

Answer: This is merely a farce aimed at covering up the genocidal nature of Pol Pot. In fact, the Pol Pot clique still controls military and diplomatic affairs, and whenever there are differences between the three parties they will decide everything in the name of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea".

The formation of this alliance by China, the United States and A.S.E.A.N. constitutes a gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, and only renders the situation in South-east Asia more tense. This move is aimed at coping with public opinion's demand for expulsion of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations.

To facilitate the United Nations' work and enable it to contribute to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has taken a constructive stand by declaring its willingness to leave Kampuchea's seat at the U.N. vacant in case the U.N. expels the genocidal Pol Pot clique or any disguised Pol Pot clique from this international organization.

LAO, PRK FOREIGN MINISTERS LEAVE HO CHI MINH CITY

OW081031 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 -- The Lao delegation led by Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs, left Ho Chi Minh City this morning after the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries.

Also this morning, the Kampuchean delegation headed by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, left Ho Chi Minh City.

They were seen off by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs; Le Quang Chang, vice president of the city People's Committee; and Hav Bunse, consul general of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the city.

SRV, KAMPUCHEA SIGN HISTORICAL WATERS AGREEMENT

OW082218 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Kampuchean counterpart, Hun Sen, on July 7 signed in Ho Chi Minh City an agreement on the historical waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Under the agreement, the waters located between the coast of Kien Giang Province, the Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu archipelago of Vietnam on the one side, and the coast of Kampot Province and the Poulo Wai islands of Kampuchea on the other, form the historical waters of the two countries placed under the juridical regime of their internal waters. The two countries will hold at a suitable time negotiations to delimit the maritime frontier in their historical waters. Pending the delimitation of the maritime frontier, patrolling and surveillance in the historical waters will be jointly conducted by the two countries while the exploitation of natural resources in this area will be decided by common agreement.

Text of Agreement

OW082110 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Agreement on historical waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea signed by Vietnamese and Kampuchean foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City on 7 July 1982; all longitudinal coordinates as received]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 8 -- Following is the text of the agreement on the historical waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea,

Desirous of further consolidating and developing the special Vietnam-Kampuchea relations in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea signed on February 18, 1979,

Considering the reality that the maritime zone situated between the coast of Kien Giang Province, Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu archipelago of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the one side, and the coast of Kampot Province and the Poulo Wai group of islands of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the other, encompasses waters which by their special geographical conditions and their great importance for the national defence and the economy of both countries have long belonged to Vietnam and Kampuchea,

Have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The waters located between the coast of Kien Giang Province, Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu archipelago of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the one side, and the coast of Kampot Province and the Poulo Wai group of islands of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the other, form the historical waters of the two countries placed under the juridical regime of their internal waters and are delimited (according to the Greenwich east longitude):

To the northwest by a straight line stretching from coordinates 09 degrees 54'2 north latitude-102 degrees 55'2 east longitude and coordinates 09 degrees 54'5 north latitude-102 degrees 57'2 east longitude of Poulo Wai Islands (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 24'1 north latitude-103 degrees 48'0 east longitude and 10 degrees 25'6 north latitude-103 degrees 49'2 east longitude of the Koh Ses Island (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 30'0 north latitude-103 degrees 47'4 east longitude of Koh Thmei Island (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 32'4 north latitude-103 degrees 48'2 east longitude on the coast of Kampot Province (Kampuchea).

To the north by the coast of Kampot Province stretching from coordinates 10 degrees 32'4 north latitude-103 degrees 48'2 east longitude on the terminus of the land border between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the coast.

To the south-east by a line stretching from the terminus of the land border between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the coast to coordinates 10 degrees 04'42 north latitude-104 degrees 02'3 east longitude from the An Yet point of Phu Quoc Island (Vietnam) and along the northern coast of this island to the Dat Do Point situated at coordinates 10 degrees 02'8 north latitude-103 degrees 59'1 east longitude, and from there to coordinates 09 degrees 10'1 north latitude-103 degrees 26'4 east longitude of Tho Chu Island (Vietnam) to coordinates 09 degrees 15'0 north latitude-103 degrees 27'0 east longitude of Hon Nhan Island in the Tho Chu archipelago (Vietnam).

To the south-west by a straight line stretching from coordinates 09 degrees 55'0 north latitude-102 degrees 53'5 east longitude from Poulo Wai Islands (Kampuchea) to coordinates 09 degrees 15'0 north latitude-103 degrees 27'0 east longitude of Hon Nhan Island in the Tho Chu archipelago (Vietnam).

Article 2

The two sides will hold at a suitable time negotiations in the spirit of equality, friendship and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the legitimate interests of each side in order to delimitate the maritime frontier between the two countries in the historical waters mentioned in Article 1.

Article 3

Pending the settlement of the maritime border between the two states in the historical waters mentioned in Article 1:

-- The meeting point 0 of the two base lines used for measuring the width of the territorial waters of each country situation on the high sea on the straight line linking the Tho Chu archipelago and Poulo Wai Island will be determined by mutual agreement.

-- The two sides continue to regard the Brevie Line drawn in 1939 as dividing line for the islands in this zone.

-- Patrolling and surveillance in these historical waters will be jointly conducted by the two sides.

-- The local populations will continue to conduct their fishing operations and the catch of other sea products in this zone according to the habits that have existed so far.

-- The exploitation of natural resources in this zone will be decided by common agreement.

Done in Ho Chi Minh City on the 7th of July 1982, in two languages, Vietnamese and Khmer, both being equally valid.

For

The Government of the Socialist
Republic of Vietnam

Nguyen Co Thach

Minister for foreign affairs of
the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

For

The Government of the People's
Republic of Kampuchea

Hun Sen

Minister for foreign affairs of
the People's Republic of Kampuchea

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW090745 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 9 -- The signing of an agreement on the historical waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea on July 7 was a new expression of the two countries' militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation, says NHAN DAN's editorial today.

"The agreement", the paper says, "bespeaks mutual trust and assistance in all fields on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate interests, of non-intervention, of equality and mutual benefits, in conformity with the Vietnamese-Kampuchean Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed on February 18, 1979. The agreement also testifies to the people's determination to defend their rights on their own waters according to international law and practice and in contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

The paper recalls that Vietnam and Laos also concluded a treaty delineating their national borders on July 18, 1977, and that it has been implemented successfully over the past five years. "The Vietnamese-Kampuchean agreement on historical waters", the paper notes, "has promptly settled a historical problem, and is the first step toward a treaty on national borders on the basis of existing ones".

Pointing out that Vietnam and Kampuchea have thus shown their determination to join efforts in establishing a common border of lasting peace, friendship and fraternity, NHAN DAN says:

"While promoting their solidarity and all-sided cooperation, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea wish to have good relations of friendship and cooperation with all neighbours and other states in Southeast Asia. This is clear from their tireless efforts to help make South-east Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation, especially from the proposals of goodwill put forth at the sixth Indochinese ministerial conference on July 7".

PHAM VAN DONG ON MILITARY SERVICE LAW

BK081227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Hanoi to discuss the law of military service which was adopted by the National Assembly and promulgated by the Council of State. Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

Opening the conference, Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

The law on military service is an important law of our country. It serves as the legal basis for building a powerful people's army capable of remaining ready to defend the fatherland. Therefore, it is necessary to propagate and teach this law widely among the entire party, state organs and the people throughout the country, especially among youths of military age. We must make everyone understand and comply correctly with the law's stipulations.

The comrade vice chairman of The Council of Ministers reminded various sectors and echelons of those tasks to be carried out quickly and those points to be given much attention so as to ensure satisfactory enforcement of the law on military service and to systematize and gradually perfect this enforcement task.

On behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, Col Gen Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the VPA General Staff, read a report in which he pointed out the basic substance and concepts of the law on military service, saying that they are aimed at institutionalizing the all-people national defense line and building the people's armed forces and the people's army, thus contributing to making the country ready to cope with any war of aggression, to defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly, and to protecting the people's peaceful labor and happiness.

Various comrade ministers and the chairman of many provinces, cities and special zones as well as other participating delegates spiritedly discussed and showed a high identity of views on the tasks of building the armed forces and strengthening national defense. Many delegates presented the actual situation in their localities and of their sectors and voiced their determination to comply strictly with the law's stipulations.

Addressing the conference, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, heartily lauded the delegates of various sectors and localities for having contributed many opinions and discussed many realistic measures aimed at enforcing our state's law on military service satisfactorily. This law marks a new developmental step in the tasks of building the armed forces and strengthening national defense might, thus creating conditions for making our armed forces sufficiently strong and ready to defeat the enemies of all stripes and to defend our beloved socialist fatherland firmly.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his pleasure over the fact that at this conference, the delegates from various central government organs and from various provinces had reflected the people's unanimous joy over promulgation of the law on military service.

As everyone realizes that our state's law on military service is just, logical and sensible, we must map out a satisfactory plan to enforce the law stipulations and we must perform this task even more satisfactorily in the years to come in order to ensure that all youths reaching military age, except for those who are entitled to exemption or deferment as stipulated by law, are drafted into the army. Along with building a regular army, we must satisfactorily build a reserve force and make it possible for those who have completed their military service to continue their obligatory work in the reserve force. This is a huge force comprising millions of people who have gone through combat training in the great school -- the armed forces.

The comrade urged the Ministry of National Defense to work out a satisfactory plan to train and use youths during their years of military service. The armed forces are an army which possesses great strength, which was once praised by Uncle Ho as capable of fulfilling all assigned missions, overcoming all difficulties and defeating the enemies of all stripes, which deserves the people's trust and love and the noble name the people have lovingly given it: Uncle Ho's army.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense -- who was designated by the Council of Ministers to preside over the conference -- delivered a concluding speech. A comrade highly appraised the outcome of the conference and regarded the display of unanimous views and determination by the many key cadres from various ministers, provinces and central-level public organs and mass organizations as a basis on which a new mood can be created among the people, sectors, echelons and localities to enforce the law on military service satisfactorily.

Comrade Van Tien Dung heartily lauded the participating delegates for having suggested many positive measures with a determination to make it possible for their sectors or localities to fulfill all their tasks most satisfactorily and to contribute effectively to the causes of building the armed forces and strengthening national defense. He regarded this as a manifestation of our nation's finest traditions of militant solidarity.

The comrade pointed out those tasks to be carried out as directed by the Council of Ministers and unanimously agreed upon during various discussions. Specific attention must be given to carrying out satisfactorily the task regarding registration for military service in order to grasp firmly the number of youths who are readily available for military induction and the number of reserve troops. As an immediate task, it is necessary to organize satisfactorily the second military draft drive of 1982 and to deal carefully with all policies on discharged soldiers and to try those cases of violations in accordance with the law. In addition, all sectors and localities must urgently strengthen their responsible organs in order to systematize the enforcement of the law and must step up political indoctrination and develop the role of various mass organizations in propagating, educating and motivating the people of all strata, especially youths, to become fully aware of the basic points of views of our party and state and to join the army enthusiastically to strengthen national defense, thus contributing to building socialism successfully and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 12, 1982

Debbie

